

**XLH.** *Observations on the Difference between the Duration of Human Life in Towns and in Country Parishes and Villages. By the Rev. Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. Communicated by Dr. Horsley.*

Redde, June, 22, 1775. **T**HIS Society has lately been much obliged to Dr. PERCIVAL, for the accounts he has communicated of the state of population at Manchester and its adjacent places. These accounts contain some facts, which appear to me curious and important. From the last in particular, there appears to be reason for concluding, that whereas a 28th part of the inhabitants die annually in the town of Manchester, not more than a 56th part die annually in the adjacent country. This implies a difference so great between the rates of human mortality in these different situations, that some, whose judgements I reverence, have thought it incredible. I will, therefore, beg leave to offer the following observations on this subject.

In the first place, the evidence in this instance is such as seems to leave little room for doubt. From an accurate survey it appears, that the number of inhabitants in the town was 27246, in the year 1773. The number of deaths the same year (and also the average for 1772, 1773,

1773, and 1774), was 973<sup>(a)</sup>; that is, a 28th part of the number of inhabitants. From an equally careful survey it appears, that the number of inhabitants in that part of the parish of Manchester which lies in the country, was 13786. The number of deaths in 1772 was 246; that is, a 56th part of the number of inhabitants. The chief objection to this evidence is, that the number of deaths in that part of the parish which lies in the country is given only for one year; whereas the average of several years ought to be given. But first, the number of deaths in 1772, in the town, was nearly the same with the medium for seven years; and from hence there arises a probability, that in the adjacent country, the number of deaths, in the same year, could not have been much lower than the medium. Secondly, supposing it lower, there is the highest probability, that it was not more than a 4th or 5th lower. Suppose then the true annual medium to be 300, instead of 246, and it will follow, that whereas a 28th part of the inhabitants die in the town annually, a 46th part die in the country; and this is a difference very considerable. But farther, I would

(a) The numbers of burials in the town, including the addition of 50 every year for dissenters, was in 1772,

954

1773, 973

1774, 1008

Within the parish, but out of the town, there are 13 episcopal and dissenting chapels; and the number of burials in all these chapels, in 1772, was 246. The christenings were 401. The number of burials brought from the country into the town is not considerable; and it is, I am informed, pretty exactly balanced by the burials carried out of the town into the country.

observe, that the difference which this survey gives between the rate of mortality in the town of Manchester and the adjacent country, is confirmed by a variety of other accounts. It may be stated in general, that whereas in great towns, the proportion of inhabitants dying annually is from 1 in 19 to 1 in 22 or 23, and in moderate towns from 1 in 24 to 1 in 28<sup>(b)</sup>; in country parishes and villages on the contrary, this proportion seldom exceeds 1 in 40 or 50. The proofs of this are numerous and unexceptionable; and I have elsewhere given a particular account of them<sup>(c)</sup>. I will here only mention the following facts.

The number of inhabitants at STOCKHOLM in 1763 was 72979. The average of deaths for the six preceding years had been 3802<sup>(d)</sup>. One, therefore, in nineteen died there annually.

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(b) The number dying annually in towns is seldom so low as 1 in 28, except in consequence of a rapid increase produced by an influx of people, at those periods of life when the fewest die. This is the case at Manchester. It is also the case at Liverpool and at Berlin; in the former of which towns, 1 in 27 dies annually; and in the latter, 1 in 26½ died from 1755 to 1759. See *Observations on Reverfionary Payments*, p. 224, &c. 3d edition.

(c) See *Observations on Reverfionary Payments*, &c. Essay 1st, and Supplement.

(d) See a Memoir by M. WARGENTIN, in the 15th volume of the *Collection Academique*, printed at Paris, 1772. From this memoir I learn, that in 1757, and 1760, and 1763, a survey was made of the inhabitants of Sweden, distinguishing, particularly, the numbers of both sexes living at every age; and that also, for nine years (or from 1755 to 1763), an exact register was kept of the number of births and burials in each year, distinguishing the age and sex of every one that died. I do not know whether this regulation has been continued

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At ROME, an account is taken every year of the number of inhabitants; and, in the year 1771, it was 159675. The average of deaths for ten years had been 7367: one, therefore, in  $21\frac{1}{2}$  died annually.

In LONDON I have shewn, with an evidence which I think little short of demonstration, that at least 1 in  $20\frac{3}{4}$  of the inhabitants die annually<sup>(c)</sup>. And, from a particular survey and a very accurate register of mortality at NORTHAMPTON, it appears, that 1 in  $26\frac{1}{2}$  die there annually.

Let these facts be compared with the following. In 1767, a survey was made of the inhabitants of the island of MADEIRA, under the direction of Dr. THOMAS HEBERDEN, and their number was found to be 64614. The average of burials for eight preceding years had been 1293. Only 1 in 50, therefore, of the inhabitants died annually (see Philosophical Transactions, vol. LVII. p. 461.).

to the present time; but the result of it, for the nine years I have mentioned, as given by M. WARGENTIN in this Memoir, contains indeed a most curious account of the state of population in Sweden; and it is particularly to my present purpose to mention, that it shews, that though a 19th part of the inhabitants of Stockholm die every year, yet in the whole kingdom, taking all the towns and country together, not more than a 35th part die every year. In 1757, Sweden consisted of 1101595 males and 1221600 females; in 1760, of 1121053 males and 1246445 females; and in 1763, of 1165489 males and 1280905 females. The annual average of births, from 1755 to 1763, was 46223 males and 44017 females; of marriages, 21219; of deaths, 34088 males and 35037 females.

(c) See Observations on Reverfionary Payments, Essay IV. p. 253, &c.

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The district of VAUD, in Switzerland, in 1766, contained 112951 inhabitants. The average of deaths for ten preceding years had been 2504. Only 1 in 45, therefore, died annually (*f*).

The number of inhabitants in the parish of ACKWORTH, in the county of York, in 1757, was 603; and the average of deaths for ten years had been  $10\frac{7}{10}$ , or a 56th part. In 1767, the inhabitants were increased to 728; and the annual average of deaths was  $15\frac{3}{10}$ , or nearly a 47th part (*g*).

The reason of this striking difference between the rate of human mortality in towns and in country parishes and villages must be, first, the luxury and the irregular modes of life which prevail in towns; and, secondly, the foulness of the air. But it has been inquired, whether the migrations of people from the country to towns may not produce this difference, by lessening the proportion of inhabitants that die in the country, and increasing the same proportion in towns? In answer to this enquiry I would observe: first, that this difference being a difference of near a half, it is apparently much greater than can be accounted for by any such cause. But, secondly, it should be confi-

(*f*) See M. MURET's Memoir on the State of Population, in the *Pays de Vaud*, printed at Bern, in 1766; and the Supplement to the Observations on Reverfionary Payments, p. 358. 3d edit.

(*g*) I owe this information concerning the parish of Ackworth to a curious register kept there by Dr. LEE. I have taken the liberty to insert this register in the postscript, together with the annual register and survey of Rome from 1762 to 1771.

dered, that if migrations lessen the number of deaths, they also lessen the number of inhabitants; and that it depends intirely on the ages at which the inhabitants remove from a place, whether the effect of their removal shall be lowering or raising the proportion of the annual deaths to the number of inhabitants. In the present case, the truth appears to be, that the most common age of migration from the country is such as raises this proportion in the country. This will be evident from the following considerations. The period of life in which persons remove from the country to settle in towns, is chiefly the beginning of mature life, or from the age of 10 or 15 to 25 or 30. In infancy, none migrate; and in the decline of life, it is more usual to retire from towns than to remove to them. Towns, therefore, will be inhabited more by people in the firmest parts of life; and, on the other hand, the country will be inhabited more by people in the weakest parts of life; and the consequence of this is, that in the country, the inhabitants must die faster in proportion to their number than they otherwise would, and that in towns they must die more slowly. In particular, the number of children is always much greater in the country than in towns; and this is a circumstance which must be extremely unfavourable to the former: for it is well known, that there are no years of life, in which so many of a given number die, as the first three or four years. Till the age of five, human life, like a fire beginning to burn, is very feeble; and in some situations more than half, and in others, a third or fourth of all that are born die before that age. After this, life  
grows

grows less and less precarious till it acquires its utmost vigour at 10 or 15; and of the living at this age, not above 1 in 70 or 80 dies annually in the worst situations; and in the best situations, not above 1 in 150 or 160. After 15, life declines, and continues to do so more and more, till it becomes quite extinct in old age. If, therefore, in any situation, the inhabitants consist more of persons in mature life, and yet die faster, it must be owing to some particular causes of mortality that operate there. This is the case in all towns where any observations have been made. Manchester, in particular, is not only kept up, but increases fast, by removals to it of persons in the prime of life. The country round it increases likewise; but it is by an excess of the births above the deaths; that is, by accessions to it of children in the very feeblest part of life. This ought to raise the proportion of annual deaths to inhabitants in the country, much above the same proportion in the town; but, instead of this, it is near one-half lower.

It may be needless to add any thing to these observations.

In order, however, to put this matter out of all doubt, I will observe farther, that it appears in fact, from the accounts furnished by Dr. PERCIVAL, that the number of inhabitants in the periods of life when mankind die fastest<sup>(n)</sup> (that is, in the first and last stages of life), is con-

(n) In towns, about a fourth of the inhabitants die commonly between 14 and 51; a fifth or sixth die at 51 and upwards; and the remainder die under 15. In country parishes and villages about a fifth die between 14 and 51; about two-fifths at 51 and upwards; and the remainder under 15.

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considerably less in the town of Manchester than in the adjacent country. The number of inhabitants in the town, under 15 and above 50, is 13467; in the country, 7305. And the whole number is, in the town, 27246; in the country, 13786. In the town, therefore, the inhabitants, in the first and last stages of life, do not make half the whole number; but in the country, they make considerably more than half. At Ackworth, likewise, in Yorkshire, the inhabitants under 15 and above 50 are more than half the whole number; and the same is true at Hale near Altringham, at Horwich, at Darwen near Blackburn in Lancashire, and at Cockey Moor<sup>(i)</sup> near Bolton.

(i) I am much indebted to Dr. PERCIVAL for the following account of these places. The society belonging to the chapel at Hale is composed of 140 males, 136 females, 92 married persons, 8 widowers, 12 widows, 105 under 15, and 41 above 50. The deaths, during seven years, have been 28, and the births 68. Mr. EVANS's congregation at Horwich, consists of 305 individuals; viz. 149 males, 156 females, 94 married persons, 9 widowers, 8 widows, 127 under 15 years of age, and 50 above 50. The births, for seven years, 101; the deaths 32. A 66th part, therefore, die annually in both these places. The rev. Mr. SMALLEY's congregation at Darwen, consists of 1850 individuals; viz. 900 males, 950 females, 640 married persons, 30 widowers, 48 widows, 737 persons under the age of 15, and 218 above 50. During the last seven years the births have amounted to 508, the deaths to 233. A 56th part, therefore, die annually. Mr. BARNES's congregation at Cockey Moor, consists of 154 families and 711 individuals; namely, 320 males, 391 females, 248 married persons, 10 widowers, 27 widows, 252 persons under the age of 15, and 99 above 50. Deaths in seven years 114; in which period the deaths were considerably increased by an uncommon fatality of the small-pox. One person in 44 died annually. The rev. Mr. MERCER's congregation at Chowbent, in Lancashire, consists of 1160 persons; viz. 554 males, 606 females, 173 males and 150 females under the age of ten, 83

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**Bolton**, in the fame county; and yet in fome of thefe places it appears, that not a 60th part of the inhabitants die annually.

At Stockholm, in 1763, the inhabitants under the age of 5, were only a 12th; above 70, only a 46th part of the whole number. But in all Sweden, the number under 5 was a 7th; and above 70, near the 32d part of all the inhabitants: and yet 35 die in the town to 19 in the whole kingdom. This may be eafily deduced from Mr. WARGENTIN's tables in the *Collection Academique* before quoted.

To the accounts which give the proportion of inhabitants to annual deaths fo high as 50 or 60 to 1, it has been farther objected, that if true, it muft follow, that in fuch fituations half the inhabitants muft live to 50 or 60 years of age. But were this a right inference, there would be nothing in it incredible. For though in moft cities one-half die in the firft two or three years after birth; yet, in many country fituations, the greater part live to marry: and in the parifh of Ackworth, particularly, it appears with undeniable evidence from the register, that one-half of all born there live to the age of 46. It appears alfo, with equal evidence, from M. MURET's tables in the Bern Memoirs for 1766, that in 43 parifhes in the diftrict of Vaud, one-half of all born there

males and 91 females above 50, 398 married perfons, 26 widowers, and 43 widows. The baptifms during fix years, wanting fix weeks, have amounted to 293, and the deaths to 169. One perfon, therefore, in 41 died annually. Thefe furveyes were made in the year 1773.

live

live beyond the age of 41. In truth, did all mankind lead natural and virtuous lives, that waste of the species which happens in infancy and childhood would not take place, and few would die except in old age. The inference, however, which I have mentioned, cannot be made with reason. It is just only in the particular case of an uniform decrease in the probabilities of living from birth to old age; and this is a case that has never existed. In all other cases, there is not any necessary connexion between the proportion of inhabitants dying annually, and the age to which the greater part live. In most cities one-half, as I have just observed, of all that are born die before two or three years of age. But it cannot be imagined, that there is any place where so many as one-half or a third of the inhabitants die every year.

But to return to Dr. PERCIVAL's account of the town and parish of Manchester. It appears from this account, that the number of children under 15, compared with the number of inhabitants between 14 and 51, is greater in the country than in the town of Manchester, in the proportion of no less than 5 to 4<sup>(\*)</sup>. It follows, therefore, that though, in consequence of a constant influx of people to the town, it is more filled than the country with

(\*) In the town, the number of inhabitants between 14 and 51 is 13779; and 9575 under 15. In the country, the former number is 6481; and the latter, 5545. But the last number would have been only 4503, had the proportion of the inhabitants between 14 and 51 to the inhabitants under 15 been the same in both situations. It is owing to this, that the number of persons in a family in the country is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; but in the town only  $4\frac{1}{4}$ .

inhabitants in the most vigorous periods of life; yet one child in four less is born in the town than in the country. This is a remarkable circumstance, and the reasons of it must be the two following. First, the town inhabitants being less healthy, and dying faster, have not the same strength of constitution with the country inhabitants. Secondly, in the town a smaller proportion of the adult inhabitants marry; and they marry later than in the country. The survey fully proves this; for it appears, that though the number of inhabitants at the most common marrying ages, compared with the whole number of the living above the age of 14, is smaller in the country than the town; yet the proportion of the married to the living above 14, is very nearly the same in both situations. And there are more widows and widowers in the town than in the country in the proportion of near 16 to 11. We learn from hence, I think, clearly in what manner towns operate in checking population, and preventing the increase of mankind.

Dr. PERCIVAL informs us, that the reverend and learned Dr. TUCKER has been led, by some observations he has made at Bristol, to doubt whether the common opinion is right, with respect to the disproportion between the number of male and female births; and that he, therefore, wishes a farther inquiry may be made into this subject. This has induced me to collect the following facts, which, I think, will abundantly settle this point.

	Born Males.	Females.	Proportion.
In London for the last 110 years, or from 1664 to 1773,	862293	817072	20 to 19
Paris, for 8 years (l),	79693	76481	25 to 24
Leyden, for 50 years (m),	46773	44933	26 to 25
Vienna, for 27 years, ending 1746 (n),	67060	64893	31 to 30
Berlin, for 40 years, ending 1761 (o),	71188	67431	20 to 19
Kurmark of Brandenburgh, for 9 years, ending 1759 (p),	102425	96521	18 to 17
Dukedom of Magdeburgh, for 38 years, ending 1759 (q),	153227	145985	21 to 20
All the Prussian towns, for a course of years, (r),	691826	659072	21 to 20
In a great number of country parishes, for a course of years (s),	59067	56282	21 to 20
In the same country parishes, for another period of years (t),	89530	84954	19 to 18
Leeds, Manchester, Coventry, &c. for a period of years (u),	108784	103449	20 to 19
In the same towns, for another period (x),	57084	54128	20 to 19
Total,	2388950	2271201	20 to 19
Sweden, for 9 years, ending 1763,	416007	396124	20 to 19

Mr. DERHAM, in his *Phyfico-Theology*, p. 175. has stated the proportion of male to female births at 14 to 13, and this proportion has ever since been generally received as the true one; but it appears from this table, that it ought to have been stated at 20 to 19. But though it appears, that the number of males born is in this proportion greater than the number of females born, yet, in most places, the number of males living has been

- (l) See *SUSM. GOTTLICKE* Ordnung Tables, p. 16. (m) *Ibid.* p. 17.  
 (n) *Ibid.* p. 13. (o) *Ibid.* p. 12. (p) *Ibid.* p. 3. (q) *Ibid.* p. 5.  
 (r) *Ibid.* p. 9. (s) See Dr. *SHORT's* New Observations, p. 27. 31.  
 (t) *Ibid.* p. 30. (u) *Ibid.* p. 49. (x) *Ibid.* p. .

found

found to be less than the number of females. The reason is, without doubt, that males are more short-lived than females; and this is owing partly to the peculiar hazards to which males are subject, and their more irregular modes of life; but it is owing principally to some particular delicacy in the male constitution, which renders it less durable: for there are many observations which prove, that the greater mortality of males takes place chiefly in the first and last stages of life. A few facts of this kind I will beg leave to mention, because I have just met with them.

In the parish of St. Sulpice, at Paris, during 30 years, 5 males under a year old died to 4 females. But under 10, only 13 males died to 12 females (see SUSMILCH. Tables, vol. II. p. 30.)

In Stockholm, during 9 years ending in 1763, the number of still-borns amounted to 666; of whom 390 were males, and 276 females; that is, 10 to 7. The number of the living in the town above the age of 80 was, in 1760, 332; of whom 248 were females, and 84 males, or near 3 to 1. In the whole kingdom of Sweden, including all town and country inhabitants, the number of still-borns, during the 9 years just mentioned, was 19845; of whom 11424 were males, and 8421 females, or near 4 to 3. The number of the living in the whole kingdom consisted of more females than males, in the proportion of 10 to 9. It consisted of more females turned of 80 than males, in the proportion of 33 to 19; and of more females turned of 90 than males in the proportion

portion of near 2 to 1. (See M. WARGENTIN's Memoir in the *Collection Academique*, vol. XV.) Having now had occasion to refer again to this Memoir, I will just add, that it appears, that by the excess of the births above the deaths, Sweden gains every year an addition of above 20000 inhabitants; and that in six years they increased from 2323195 to 2446394. I am afraid, were regulations established for a similar inquiry in this kingdom, we should be far from finding our state so encouraging. London alone is a gulph which swallows up an increase equal to near three-fourths of that of Sweden.

# P O S T S C R I P T.

The following tables have been selected from several more of the same kind in M. WARGENTIN's Memoir on the state of population in Sweden. I have inserted them here, because they fully verify most of the observations in the preceding paper, and contain more distinct and authentic information on the subject of human mortality than I have ever before met with.

TABLE I.

Shewing the order of human mortality in SWEDEN.

	Annual deaths, being the average of three years, 1761, 1762, and 1763.		Number of the living in 1763.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Still-born,	1324	988	Born,	47216	44892
Died under 1	11172	9850	Living under 1	36094	35453
Died between 1 and 3	4393	4336	Living betw. 1 and 3	66059	67234
3—5	2206	2249	3—5	66454	67711
5—10	2151	2057	5—10	130019	130758
10—15	933	834	10—15	126696	128021
15—20	711	658	15—20	108312	109985
20—25	834	756	20—25	92299	105115
25—30	883	863	25—30	88056	101003
30—35	1020	1146	30—35	85936	95811
35—40	955	923	35—40	74826	81453
40—45	1180	1170	40—45	67448	74854
45—50	1099	938	45—50	52398	59551
50—55	1280	1113	50—55	47298	56646
55—60	1177	1097	55—60	37086	45537
60—65	1586	1721	60—65	34892	44925
65—70	1237	1566	65—70	20649	28964
70—75	1322	2041	70—75	15454	23159
75—80	1092	1695	75—80	8858	13556
80—85	917	1446	80—85	4620	7487
85—90	414	650	85—90	1508	2694
Above 90	215	379	Above 90	527	988
Total of annual deaths,	36777	37488	Total of the living at all ages,	1165489	1280905

In this table it is observable, that the number of the living, in every equal division of life from birth, decreases continually till all become extinct; and that though the males born are more than the females born, in the proportion of 20 to 19; yet the males living of all ages are less in number, in the proportion of 1165489 to 1280905, or nearly of 10 to 11; notwithstanding which, the males that die annually are to the females as 52 to 53.



T A B L E II.

Shewing the order of human mortality at STOCKHOLM.

	Annual deaths, being the average of three years, 1761, 1762, and 1763.		Number of the living in 1763.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Still-born,	54	43	Born,	1406	1340
Died under 1	567	489	Living under 1	684	733
Died between 1 and 3	161	170	Living betw. 1 and 3	1173	1348
3—5	80	79	3—5	1022	1106
5—10	71	72	5—10	2630	2774
10—15	49	24	10—15	3151	2918
15—20	53	30	15—20	3018	2865
20—25	91	64	20—25	3070	4056
25—30	121	78	25—30	3380	4251
30—35	141	102	30—35	3705	4234
35—40	118	96	35—40	3019	3288
40—45	140	115	40—45	2846	3130
45—50	101	84	45—50	1775	1984
50—55	105	91	50—55	1581	2129
55—60	61	54	55—60	853	1329
60—65	79	88	60—65	826	1383
65—70	41	54	65—70	370	778
70—75	33	77	70—75	260	574
75—80	28	59	75—80	128	324
80—85	18	45	80—85	58	127
85—90	7	20	85—90	16	51
Above 90	3	11	Above 90	10	22
Total of annual deaths,	2068	1902	Total of the living at all ages,	33575	39404

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In this table it may be observed, that the number living at every age from birth decreases only till five. Between 5 and 10 Stockholm begins to receive recruits from the country, and they come in faster and faster till 35; after which age it appears, that more die than come in; and that the living in every subsequent period goes on decreasing continually till the end of life. It is farther observable, that this table exhibits a greater difference than the former, between the mortality of males and females.

A comparison of these tables will shew a striking contrast in other respects between the state of human mortality in the whole kingdom of Sweden and in its capital. In order to make this more obvious and unexceptionable, I will add the following table, deduced from all M. WARGENTIN's tables taken together.

TABLE III.

In all SWEDEN for nine years.			In STOCKHOLM for 9 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Still-born,	1 in 36	1 in 47	1 in 32	1 in $43\frac{1}{2}$	
Died under 1 of all born,	1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $2\frac{3}{10}$	
Died annually of the } living betw. 1 and 3 }	1 in $17\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $17\frac{3}{4}$	1 in 7	1 in $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Between 3—5	1 in $34\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 36	1 in $13\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 16	
5—10	1 in 71	1 in 76	1 in $34\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 39	
10—15	1 in 149	1 in 161	1 in 79	1 in 114	
15—20	1 in 149	1 in 164	1 in 59	1 in 99	
20—25	1 in 108	1 in 139	1 in 44	1 in 79	
25—30	1 in 98	1 in 113	1 in 33	1 in 58	
30—35	1 in 85	1 in 84	1 in 31	1 in 43	
35—40	1 in 78	1 in 91	1 in $26\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 39	
40—45	1 in 56	1 in 63	1 in 23	1 in 31	
45—50	1 in 49	1 in 65	1 in $19\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 28	
50—55	1 in 37	1 in 50	1 in $16\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $25\frac{1}{2}$	
55—60	1 in 31	1 in 40	1 in 14	1 in 24	
60—65	1 in 23	1 in 26	1 in 11	1 in 16	
65—70	1 in 17	1 in $18\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $13\frac{1}{2}$	
70—75	1 in $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $7\frac{3}{10}$	1 in 8	
75—80	1 in 8	1 in $8\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 5	
80—85	1 in $5\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $5\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$	
85—90	1 in $3\frac{3}{4}$	1 in 4	1 in 2	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Above 90	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $2\frac{3}{10}$	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Died of all living at all ages,	1 in $33\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 36	1 in $17\frac{1}{10}$	1 in $21\frac{1}{4}$	

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A general Bill of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS in the Parish of ACKWORTH, in the county of YORK, extracted from the Parish Register, for ten Years, from March 25, 1747, to March 25, 1757.

In ten Years Christened, Males 62. Females 65. Total, 127.				In ten Years Buried, Males 58. Females 49. Total, 107.			
	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Whereof have died				And there have died of			
Under two years old,	6	11	17	Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Between 2 and 5	1	2	3	Cancer,	1	0	1
5—10	2	2	4	Cholic,	1	0	1
10—20	1	2	3	Consumptions,	10	13	23
20—30	6	2	8	Dropfy,	4	1	5
30—40	2	3	5	Fevers,	23	12	35
40—50	11	3	14	Infants,	6	7	13
50—60	9	2	11	Lunacy,	0	1	1
60—70	9	7	16	Old Age,	9	15	24
70—80	9	8	17	Palsy,	1	0	1
80—90	1	6	7	Quinfey,	0	1	1
90—100	1	1	2	Small-Pox,	1	0	1
Of all, in 10 Years,	58	49	107	Of the above Dif- tempers, in 10 Y. }	56	51	107
In this Parish there are				{ 160 Houses, twelve of which are uninhabited. 603 Souls of the following Ages; viz.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under two years old,	12	19	31	Between 40 and 50	40	22	62
Between 2 and 5	25	19	44	50—60	38	33	71
5—10	30	38	68	60—70	25	14	39
10—20	59	58	117	70—80	4	8	12
20—30	55	41	96	80—90	4	0	4
30—40	26	33	59	90—100	0	0	0
				Total of all Ages,	318	285	603

A general

A general Bill of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS in the Parish of ACKWORTH, in the County of YORK, for ten years, from March 25, 1757, to March 25, 1767.

In ten Years Christened, Males, 104. Females, 108. Total, 212.				In ten Years Buried, Males, 79. Females, 77. Total, 156.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Whereof have died				And there have died of			
Under two years old.	18	13	31	Apoplexy,	2	1	3
Between 2 and 5	9	7	16	Asthma,	2	1	3
5—10	4	1	5	Cancer,	0	1	1
10—20	2	2	4	Casualties,	5	1	6
20—30	7	5	12	Childbed,	0	2	2
30—40	3	8	11	Chincough,	0	2	2
40—50	2	4	6	Consumptions,	23	15	38
50—60	11	3	14	Convulsions,	4	2	6
60—70	13	13	26	Diabetes,	1	0	1
70—80	7	14	21	Dropsy,	0	3	3
80—90	3	6	9	Dysentery,	1	1	2
90—100	0	1	1	Fever,	12	11	23
Of all Ages, in 10 Y.	79	77	156	Jaundice,	1	0	1
				Infants,	7	6	13
				Lunacy,	0	1	1
				Measles,	0	2	2
				Mortification,	2	1	3
				Old Age,	11	19	30
				Palsey,	1	0	1
				Quinsey,	1	0	1
				Small-Pox,	7	6	13
				Teeth,	0	1	1
				Of all the above Disorders, in 10 Years,	80	76	156

In this Parish there are { 184 Houses, eleven of which are uninhabited.  
728 Souls of the following Ages; viz.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under two years old,	31	25	56	Between 40 and 50	31	38	69
Between 2 and 5	32	36	68	50—60	28	32	60
5—10	34	38	72	60—70	20	28	48
10—20	50	51	101	70—80	7	10	17
20—30	44	63	107	80—90	2	4	6
30—40	61	62	123	90—100	0	1	1
				Total of all Ages,	339	389	728

In 1702 there were only eleven children baptized, six of whom are now living in the parish, and have resided here almost all the time.

## Account of the Inhabitants of Rome, from 1762 to 1771.

	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771
Parish Churches,	81	81	81	81	82	82	82	82	82	82
Families,	35739	35696	35453	25771	35894	36375	36499	36521	37449	37285
Bishops,	42	62	45	45	51	52	54	47	52	62
Priests,	2742	2699	2718	2617	2531	2652	2676	2819	3031	2925
Religious of fundry Orders,	4381	4291	3388	4509	4258	4105	4310	4088	3792	3739
Nuns,	1725	1892	1661	1759	1684	1738	1709	1695	1692	1594
Collegians and scholars,	868	970	763	888	734	1153	907	1197	939	491
Cardinals courts or attendants,	812	791	765	544	827	588	491	592	72	665
Poor pensioners of the Hospital,	1050	858	1271	1725	1903	2839	2010	1970	1426	1386
Prisoners,	339	240	336	402	370	390	251	405	446	402
Males of all ages,	90239	87396	88618	87205	88280	88577	88865	88415	86610	87547
Females of all ages,	67219	71423	73286	70890	69588	71183	69982	70491	71833	72128
Above 14 years of age,	120696	123211	125391	120300	119661	122150	120820	121455	120385	119984
Under 14,	36762	35608	36508	37795	38207	37610	38027	37451	38058	39691
Nonconformists to the church of Rome,	37	61	75	86	120	49	63	77	84	91
Blacks,	9	11	8	8	12	5	10	9	5	5
Devotees,	18	30	28	31	23	22	20	25	20	20
Births,	4989	5336	5420	4828	4962	4310	4595	4891	4967	4216
Deaths,	7149	6493	7361	8375	7722	7528	9574	6972	6646	5850
Total of inhabitants,	157458	158819	161899	158095	157868	159760	158847	158006	158443	150677